

MRS. KNIGHT ASKS TO BE APPOINTED GUARDIAN OF BOY

Wants Court To Give Her Legal
Control of Richard Smart,
Grandson

HE IS NOW SOLE HEIR
TO PARKER MILLIONS

Indications Are That No Objection
Will Be Made To Grand-
mother's Request

That she is the mother of the mother of little Richard Smart and devotedly attached to her orphaned grandchild, that she has no children of her own and that Richard has become attached to her, are claims urged by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight of San Francisco, who she should be appointed guardian of the person of her grandson, child heir to the Parker estate millions.

The death of Mrs. Annie Thelma Parker Smart in San Francisco, the fight for the custody of the child and ownership of the rich estate, and the death of Henry Gaillard Smart a few days ago, have made the fate and fortunes of the orphaned baby of intense interest to the public, especially in Hawaii where the Parker family name has been a household word for many generations past.

Amended Petition Filed

Two petitions were filed in the local circuit court yesterday by Stanley E. Wilder, acting in behalf of Mrs. Knight. The second is an amended petition, filed within an hour after the first. The amended petition is identical in form and wording except that the following paragraph, which appears in the original, is deleted from the amended one:

"That said Richard Smart's relatives on his father's side are aliens to him and have no affection, love or devotion for him."

The petition, which asks for the appointment of Mrs. Knight as guardian of Richard Smart, will be heard by Judge Whitney at two o'clock next Monday afternoon. No contest is anticipated to the granting of the petition. The first petition, which asked for the appointment of the property of the minor and it is not believed that any move will be made to disturb this, which was one of the points arranged in the compromise several months ago when the contest over the will of Mrs. Smart and the custody of the child, which settled off the court litigation, was concluded.

Cite's Orphan's History
Mrs. Knight's petition avers that Richard Smart was born in Honolulu on May 21, 1913, and that the child's parents were Henry Gaillard Smart and Annie Thelma Parker Smart, both deceased. She says that Richard was taken to San Francisco by his parents in February, 1914, while they were on their way to Paris, France.

The child then was brought back to Honolulu, by his father, in November, 1914, after Mrs. Smart's death in San Francisco, and lived both here and in Waimea, Hawaii, the ancestral home of the family, until the death of his father, in April, 1915, when Richard went to San Francisco with his grandmother. The petition then refers to Mrs. Knight's attachment for her grandson and his attachment to her. It says that "if she, petitioner, is appointed the guardian of the person of said Richard Smart, she, petitioner, will give him a mother's love, care and devotion and will bring him up in manner fitting his family and position in life."

Richard With Grandmother
Mrs. Knight's personal income from the Parker Smart estate, under the compromise effected here several months ago, is \$1500 a month. The care and custody of the child, having been placed in her charge under the same compromise, was to be fixed by the probate court. Smart, the father of Richard, was to receive \$2000 a month, a fourth of which was to be set apart for the child until the latter reached twenty years of age.

Sole Heir to Millions
Under the same compromise and had Smart survived his mother-in-law the father was to have one-third of the estate and Richard two-thirds as soon as the latter reached the age of twenty years—which is the age of majority under the laws of the Territory.

The little orphan becomes the sole heir, since his father's death, to the whole estate left by his mother, except as to a number of special bequests, totaling about \$175,000. The estate consisting of the big Parker cattle ranch on the island of Hawaii, has been variously estimated at from two to three million dollars in value. The annual income averages a quarter of a million.

**GRAND JURY RETURNS NO
BILL AGAINST CAPT. BENNETT**
A no bill was returned by the federal grand jury yesterday in the case of Capt. William G. Bennett, master of the Chauliand, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Faulkner, who had been previously arrested on a statutory charge and held to answer before the grand jury. Captain Bennett had been released on \$750 bond and Mrs. Faulkner \$250. Following their arrest, Robert E. Faulkner, the woman's husband, filed in the local circuit court a suit for divorce in which he charged a statutory offense as the ground for the expected dissolution of the marriage bonds and named Captain Bennett as the libel. How the return of a no bill will now affect the divorce suit remains to be seen.

WARSHIP SIGNED OFF ISLE OF MAUI

Believed To Be Cruiser Asama,
Which Went Ashore In
Turtle Bay

Stranger Is Accompanied By Two
Merchant Vessels, Believed
To Be Colliers

Three ships, one a cruiser, were seen in the lee of the island of Maui yesterday morning. The man of war is believed to be the Japanese cruiser Asama, which went ashore on an uncharted rock in Turtle Bay, Lower California, last February, and which went to Esquimaut three months ago for repairs. The others probably are colliers.

Acting Consul-General Arita has heard nothing as to the presence of Japanese ships in these waters. S. Sheba, editor of the Hawaii Shipo, said that they were believed to be the Asama, as she was repaired only temporarily at Esquimaut and probably would seek the calm southern route to Japan to avoid the heavy seas of the north. It was suggested last night by Japanese that she might come here today so her men could participate in the observance of the coronation.

From three different sources information as to the presence of the ships came to Honolulu yesterday. The Inter-Island steamer Mauna Kea first reported the ships; then came the Inter-Island steamer Helene, and Charles Gay of Lanai had other news.

Hawaiians See Third Ship
Gay said that the cruiser and one collier appeared coming down the Pailolo channel between Molokai and Maui at ten thirty o'clock Sunday morning, and that they were joined Monday morning by the third ship, which came up the Alahakiki Channel. This last he heard from Hawaiians, but saw the first two. They had been in the lee of Maui almost forty-eight hours when seen by the Helene yesterday morning, but the distance from Kahoowale to Lanai is about thirteen miles, and they probably were well outside the three-mile limit.

P. Sanders, first officer of the Helene, was on the bridge at five o'clock yesterday morning when he picked up the ships. "They were on our port bow, about one and one-half miles off, when I saw them at five o'clock," he said. "The cruiser was bearing a bright light at one end and there were other lights burning; but when I first saw them Lanai lay behind, and they did not show well against it, and when we moved up the channel I couldn't get a clear view because Kahoowale was behind. At five forty-five the sun rose and they were well astern, but I could see clearly the fighting light at one end and with a small ship lying along side and a larger vessel about a quarter of a mile to the south. It appeared that the cruiser was coming. The large collier seemed about 6000 or 7000 tons, and the cruiser about 10,000 tons displacement."

Ideal Place to Coal
Sheltered by Lanai and Kahoowale and in the lee of Maui, the sea was extremely smooth, Sanders said. "The great bulk of Hialeka cuts off the trades and makes this spot ideal for coaling at sea. Gay said that Japanese ships had coaled there three or four times, the last time being about two months ago, and that three had appeared together prior to that. He passed about three miles north of the vessel in going from Lanai to Kahoolawe Monday and could not say that the position in which Sanders saw them Sunday was Japanese, but Japanese in Lahaina told him that she flew the Sun flag.

L. M. Everett, first officer of the Mauna Kea, saw the ships at twelve thirty midnight. He made out only two, and it appeared, from the positions, that one had the other in tow, but this might be explained by the position in which Sanders saw them. Everett also commented upon the bright light shown by the man of war.

**SMIDDY AND OFFICERS
FIND STILL IN HAWAII**
Marshall Smiddy brought down with him yesterday from Hilo three men and a woman who were arrested by him on federal warrants. Mrs. Margaret Garcia a Spanish woman is charged with selling liquor without paying the internal revenue tax; Ah Fat and Lung Sing are charged with having opium in possession, and Jose de Lima with conducting an illicit still.

Smiddy was arrested on his homestead in the woods back of Wailea, Marshall Smiddy, accompanied by Deputy Collector Crabbe, of the internal revenue office in Hilo, and Police Officer Charles Reed, made the raid which resulted in the man's arrest. The rum still was destroyed by the officers, but the worm or coal was brought to Honolulu as evidence.

Many witnesses accompanied Marshall Smiddy to Honolulu to be used in the cases against those arrested by him on (Hawaii).

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can at ways be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

RUMOR GOVERNOR INTENDS TO QUIT OFFICE PERSISTS

Bourbon Leaders, Friends As
Well As Enemies, Lay Plans
To Capture Big Plum

JUDGE WILDER DECLARES
HE WILL BE A CANDIDATE

Mr. Pinkham May Resign in
Washington And Secure Ap-
pointment of Forbes

Despite Governor Pinkham's vigorous denial, the rumor of his intended resignation continued to circulate yesterday afternoon and to gain credence in many quarters.

Arising from unknown origin early yesterday morning the story spread among business men and politicians like prairie fire. It had for its basis the Governor's ill-health and the pressure of much business, which, the story said, he had found himself unable to handle. "It is absolutely false," the governor declared when the rumor reached him early in the afternoon.

But Democratic leaders, his friends as well as enemies, continued in spite of his denial to lay plans for the capture of the gubernatorial plum. Before night there were at least three tentative candidates in the field, according to street talk.

Judge Wilder In Field

Of these Judge A. A. Wilder was self-avowedly one and also the leader. Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, was suggested as one having favorable chances, while the old story was revived of Circuit Judge Stuart's receptive candidacy for the position.

Judge Wilder, when the story of the governor's intended resignation reached him, at once came forward declaring he is going after the office if Mr. Pinkham does step out. He leaves here on November 17 for Washington on other business but says he will at once apply to the Secretary of the Interior Lane, to be handed the President in the event of Governor Pinkham's withdrawal from office. Naturally he has no idea of becoming an applicant to fill a vacancy which does not exist, however, and does not enter the field until the void is in evidence.

Forbes May Return As Governor

The story revolving around Superintendent Forbes' candidacy is interesting. He, together with the governor and G. K. Harrison, head of the United States Geological Survey in the Islands, are to leave Honolulu December 3 for Washington, where a number of insular affairs will be discussed with the departmental authorities. In physical preparation for the arduous journey the governor has been undergoing lengthy recuperation.

The talk is that the governor's plan was to tender his resignation in the course of his Washington visit and by the strength of his personal recommendation cause the mantle to fall upon the shoulders of his able ally, Superintendent Forbes, the change taking place before the latter's return home. It was generally accepted as fact that the land suit filed Monday by Circuit Judge Stuart against Governor Pinkham and Land Commissioner Tucker is the first chapter of a carefully prepared campaign by the opposing Democratic faction to hasten the executive's resignation. That it is intended more for political effect on Washington officials than for an actual verdict in the local courts was recognized at once, say political circles of that party. It undoubtedly is expected to pave the way for Judge Stuart's candidacy later, they say.

Governor Replies to Stuart
Cautiously criticizing the attack upon him, Governor Pinkham yesterday issued the following written answer to the land charges made by Circuit Judge Stuart Monday, in the latter's application for a writ of mandamus against the governor and Land Commissioner Tucker:

"Judge Stuart's assertions are nothing new."
"Judge Stuart began writing concerning Hawaiian lands within a few weeks after arriving in Honolulu."

"He sent copies to the interior department which were sent back, reproaching me about the date of my arrival here as governor."

"Very considerably over a year since he made similar assertions to those he now makes, to the interior department, and, if my memory serves me right, in January or February he repeated them. I replied in both instances to the department of the interior."

"I had an inquiry made this spring of Judge Stuart as to whether he had ever visited the other islands, so I might know if he had knowledge of lands by personal observation, and he stated he had not."

His assertion as to lands on the island of Oahu would indicate he is not personally familiar with the lands and land situated on that island even."

"The bald facts as to our public lands have been stated and printed time and again, and are within reach of everyone."

Reviews Land In Question

"The total arable lands belonging to the territory amount to but 59,044 acres, of which 36,776 are cane lands, 29,588 other agricultural lands, and 1668 acres rice, taro and fish ponds."

"Quite an area is solely dependent on waters other than those belonging to the territory. Most of the land is out on unexpired leases."

"I do not propose this morning to further analyze every acre Judge Stuart may imagine he knows or does not know, but if he will submit an inquiry about any specific parcel or parcels of land he will receive correct information."

TEMPERANCE UNION HEARS OF CRUSADE

Mrs. J. M. Whitney Is Re-elected
As President At Its Annual
Meeting

Urging closer cooperation by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawaii with the anti-saloon league, Rev. J. W. Wadman, D.D., delivered an address at the annual meeting of the organization, held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. M. Whitney Punahou, president of the organization.

Reviewing the work of the league in Hawaii, and the helpful cooperation of the W. C. T. U. Doctor Wadman, speaking on national prohibition, said: "Looking backward over the past twenty months and forward to the year of 1916, one might epitomize the temperance movement in retrospect and prospects as a movement of victorious yesterday and confident tomorrow."

"These months chronicle an unprecedented number of prohibition victories. The temperance transformation of Russia; the anti-liquor measure in effect in Germany, French and British military circles; the complete abolition of alcohol in the United States navy and the Panama Canal zone; the outlawing of the liquor traffic in Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Alabama and South Carolina."

With the endorsement of hundreds of influential organizations and the outspoken declarations of men prominent in the official and political life of the United States and other nations in favor of prohibition and total abstinence, a marvelous impetus has been given to the movement for the banishment of John Barleycorn from the business, social and political life of the civilized world. No wonder the distiller dreams disconcerting dreams; no wonder the brewer beholds visions that terrify. Temperance Forces Alive.

Lined-up against the financial and political power of the liquor traffic are the combined temperance forces of the church, the home and the school. In behalf of health, morality, efficiency and economy, these great influential temperance forces are proclaiming with a publicity that constantly accelerates its pace, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go."

C. H. Dickey gave a talk on his visit to the prohibition conference held in Washington, and the anti-saloon convention held in Atlantic City, in July last, which he attended as the delegate from Hawaii.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the W. C. T. U., submitted her annual report to the members, together with the secretary's report. The following named members were nominated and elected as officers of the organization for the coming year:

Mrs. Whitney, president; Mrs. Ida S. Weedon, vice-president; Mrs. E. W. Jordan, corresponding secretary; Miss Florence R. Jarrold, recording secretary; and Miss Carrie A. Gilman, treasurer.

Reports from the various departments of the union were read together with the annual report of the Royal Legion of Kahoowale. After the business of the meeting was disposed of the members adjourned to the Lanai where refreshments were served.

PEDLERS ARE BARRED FROM ALL CITY PARKS

New Ordinance Also Prohibits
Littering of Public Grounds

An ordinance introduced by Supervisor Hollinger, and backed up by the city planning commission, passed first reading at last night's meeting of the supervisors and is ordered printed. The ordinance relates to the use of public parks and provides restrictions as to the use thereof and sets penalties for violations of the ordinance.

The ordinance prohibits the peddling of any goods, wares or merchandise in a public park, without the permission of the supervisors. This hits the salm peddlers who have been doing business of a night in Ala Park, a nasty whack.

No one is permitted to throw or deposit waste material or rubbish in a public park, this includes newspapers, magazines, empty matchboxes, peanut shells, cardboard boxes, bottles and cigar stumps. For the reception of these odds and ends proper receptacles will be provided.

No one is permitted to drink or display to the public view, whether in a bottle, jug, demijohn, container or otherwise, any intoxicating liquor. The penalty for violation of the ordinance is a fine of not more than \$50.

WASTES AS STOCK FEED

The British board of agriculture has issued recommendations which if observed call for more attention being paid by agricultural England to the utilization of wastes for pig feed and stock feed. Grains and cereals which are directly convertible into human food should be reserved entirely for that purpose, it is stated, while all agricultural wastes and factory products capable of sustaining animal life should be converted into feeds.

land he will receive correct information. "The land laws are controlled by the Organic Act."

"The act is being reformed to."

"Judge Stuart has signed a home-stand agreement and does not wish to carry out his voluntary agreement, but wishes the governor and land commission to consent to a course that would destroy all true homesteading and turn our lands over to speculators."

NEW SCENIC ROUTE TO BE OPENED BY MAUNA LOA TRAIL

L. A. Thurston Writes of Vari-
egated Attractions Which
May Be Seen

TROOPS HAVING A PICNIC
AND PLENTY OF WORK, TOO

Satisfactory Progress Is Being
Made, Both On Road And
Rest House

BY LORRIN A. THURSTON

The Mauna Loa trail and rest house project is making steady and substantial progress. It must be remembered that it is through a section of territory never before inspected, much less traveled over, except the lower portion thereof, and that only by a few surveyors, cattle men and catchers of wild goats. The upper half is practically "no man's land."

For purposes of construction the trail has been divided into three sections. From the Kauhau ranch, which is situated just north of Kilauea and about two miles from the volcano House, to "Camp Bates," named in honor of Captain Bates, about nine miles up the mountain is the first. This portion of the trail is mostly through grassy country and open forest of koa, lehua, mahoe and other native trees, interspersed with ferns and shrubs. Some of the koa trees are giants, having trunks ten feet through. This is a most beautiful park like section, almost unique in Hawaiian accessible forests.

Beating Smooth the Lava

There is approximately a mile and a half of rough-as-a-crossing this section. The soldiers are constructing a trail three feet wide across the lava, crushing it down with twelve pound hammers, filling in hollows, cutting down ridges and putting on a finish of fine sand and gravel, quarried along the line or packed in army sections carried on the backs—in some places being carried as far as a quarter of a mile.

No one wants to run away with the idea that the job which the men of Company E of the Twenty-fifth Infantry have volunteered to do is all picnic. They are having a picnic all right; but actually they are doing a lot of good hard work in a pure pro bono publico spirit.

This portion of the trail is being worked from the base camp, known as "Camp Philon," named in honor of Lieutenant Philon of Company F. It should be completed by the middle of this month.

Red Crater Camp

The second section is from Camp Bates to Pau Olaia, located about eight or nine miles further up the mountain. The talk in Ala Park means "Red Hill." The native name sticks in the teeth of the mahini so badly, that it is proposed to use the "haole" equivalent; and, so that there may be no confusion with Red Hill on Oahu, it has been suggested that it be hereafter called "Red Crater."

A second camp has been established at Camp Bates, and a gate of about twenty men is operating between them and Red Crater. This section is mostly over pahoehoe lava, of the type of the floor of Kilauea crater; but there are several stretches of aa, aggregated a mile or more, which is being graded and pounded down, and finished off with fine stuff, although it is not as plentiful as it is in the first section.

A Difficult Stretch

The pahoehoe portion is more difficult to put in shape than the aa, and the final finishing will have to be done later. A good location is being carefully picked out however, and plainly marked. Captain Bates has been devoting his personal attention to this work.

During the past week Captain Bates and Lieutenant Philon, the writers of the Trail Committee and Mr. Burdick of the public works department, went to the crater to select the exact site for the rest house, spending the night there in the captain's tent. A most excellent location was selected.

Magnificent View

Red Crater is double crater. Fifty feet high, some one hundred and fifty feet high. It was formed by an eruption of lava which splattered up bits of lava so high that the particles did not adhere when they fell—so that it consists of sand, gravel and small loose pieces of bright red lava.

The masks of the two craters is shallow—not more than twenty-five feet deep and some 250 feet in diameter shaped like a saucer. The rest house will be located here, protected from the wind from all quarters. From this point a magnificent view is obtained of the sea coast along Kaa, Paua and Hilo, and the intervening country. Kilauea and its surroundings are spread out like a map, visible in every detail. Halemaumau was a "pillar of smoke by day and fire by night."

Haleakala is visible in the distance between Mauna Loa and Maunakea. Across the great depression between the latter two mountains, Mauna Kea looms up against the sky, visible in great detail.

Wildly Beautiful

The overpowering feature of the landscape, however, is the immediate foreground to the north and east. The trail up to Red Crater is through ordinary and rather monotonous lava flows; but from the top of the hill there literally bursts into view a scene of the most violent volcanic activity that I have seen anywhere. It is similar to the interior of Haleakala crater; and the top of Haleakala, but while those are old and faded, this is fiery red and smoky black. Like both Haleakala and Hual

HOLLINGER ROASTS ROADS AND SHERIFF

Says City Engineer Gets Nowhere
And Rose Is in Same
Category

Sheriff Rose and City Engineer Whitehouse were severely criticized yesterday afternoon during an informal discussion of members of the promotion committee following their meeting. The criticism was made by Benjamin F. Hollinger, who is a committee member as well as supervisor.

George H. Angus started the discussion, asking Mr. Hollinger the cause of the delay in repairing Kalaheua avenue near the beach. Mr. Hollinger replied he could not answer. He had made several attempts to learn the cause, he said, but no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming from the city engineer.

"I'm disgusted with the whole situation," he said. "We have a city engineer who is supposed to know his business, and yet things are carried out in a haphazard manner and we never get anywhere. There is not a day that I am not stopped and told that the road situation is frightful."

Then the supervisor was told that a perilous situation prevails at Moanua Park. Autoists are constantly breaking the speed ordinance, mounting the steep hill Ewa of Port Shafter and coming around the curves at a reckless speed.

The supervisor replied that the speed limits were not only fractured at Moanua, but in the downtown district. He said it was not a question of insufficient officers to detect the violations, for some officers countenanced speeding at crossings downtown.

"There's nothing that can be done," Mr. Hollinger declared. "We can't get anything out of Sheriff Rose." He said the members of the committee made it plain they were not speaking officially and did not want to be understood as criticizing the board of supervisors. All were agreed, however, that the road situation is deplorable and something should be done, especially in the interests of tourist business.

**COMMERCE BULLETIN
WHACKS CHARTER WORK**

What the chamber of commerce thinks of the charter convention is told in a paragraph in the November number of "Honolulu," its official publication. The comment follows:

"Forty-six days out of an allowance of sixty days has been consumed by the charter convention in doing practically nothing towards providing a better charter for the City of Honolulu."

"There is an element in the convention that shies at anything spelling efficiency, and if a progressive charter is defeated, it should be a lesson to the men that stayed at home at the time delegates were elected."

alai the surface is thickly studded with lava and spatter cones from one hundred to three hundred feet high, each representing the point of exit of a violent eruption which then poured out of the mountain and ran tumultuously down its slopes.

Lava Lipped Plume
There is one great rift about a half mile distant running up and down the mountain for several miles, from which the lava has been ejected on both sides in great sheets and rolls. This is of so brilliant a red that it seems as though it must still be molten. Later black flows have at intervals surrounded the red flow, pouring down over it in great festoons and shining satiny pall-like robes.

One great flow has rushed down directly at Red Crater, rolling quite a way up its slope, parting thereon and flowing on down on both sides.

The second crater in Pau Olaia is of the normal explosive type. Some one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet deep, the makai side having been blown away as a river of lava having poured through the slit and on down the mountain. A lava tube and interior pit is at the bottom of this crater.

Survey To Summit
Captain Bates explored this and found water dripping from the sides, of perfect quality and in volume enough to supply the entire party working from this point to the top of the mountain.

The two officers named and Mr. Burdick made a trip of exploration to locate the trail from Red Crater to the top, walking to the top in about five hours—estimating the distance to be about ten miles. To their surprise they found the lava smoother and the going easier than over the section below Red Crater.

The steam cracks so frequently seen on the skyline from the Volcano House were found to be about half way to the top and to extend for a mile or more. The line of travel was along these steam cracks. The party returned to camp at Red Crater the same day, arriving after dark, which made the going rather slow, as the lava was brittle and bubbly. It will easily crush down into a solid trail bed however.

The trail will terminate at the east corner of the crater of Mokuaweoweo, from which the descent into the crater is comparatively easy.

Snow and Fire
The party saw some smoke rising from the cones on the west side of the crater, and steam from the southwest and north portions. There was a slight fall of snow at the summit; but it did not freeze at Red Crater.

Lieutenant Philon is in charge of a party at Red Crater, camped in army tents, which is heating and marking the trail to the top.

There is plenty of fire wood at Camp Bates but no vegetation at Red Crater, except a few scattering silver sword and ohelo bushes. Kerosene stoves are used both for heating and cooking, and answer the purpose very well. The soldiers will probably finish their portion of the enterprise within the next two weeks.

GOVERNOR TO ASK WASHINGTON FOR CUSTOMS DUTIES

This Is One Object of His Trip.
According To Indications
On The Surface

MONEY WOULD BE USED
TO PAY NATIONAL GUARD

Land Deal To Benefit Hawaiians
Also Thought To Be In
Pinkham's Mind

The old scheme of securing a diversion for strictly Hawaiian purposes of the customs duties collected in Hawaiian ports of entry is to be resurrected, if the addition of the visible two and two in connection with the Governor's planned visit to Washington make a believable four and if the natural inferences are to be drawn from the few facts known.

The Governor has made only the most veiled references to the object of his quest Washingtonwards, surrounding the trip with mystery several thick-nesses deep, but there are some things which are becoming known.

The Governor purposes, if the guesses be correct, to ride in on the preparedness wave and base the claim of Hawaii for a greater share of the federal revenues on the fact that Hawaii has been asked to do a big share in the matter of the defense of the island and that the expenses of the three thousand national guardsmen here should be borne in full by the federal government.

What Scheme Is Based On
A proposal was made on the main land, in one of the various plans for the encouragement of the militia, that the militiamen should be paid each a small amount, in return for which the militia regiments would become more or less attached to the regular army.

Such a plan, to be applied to Hawaii, still be advocated by the Governor, the suggested details of his scheme being that each enlisted man in the guard be paid at the rate of five dollars a month, with the pay of non-coms and officers in proportion. Such a suggestion calls for the expenditure of federal funds of close to \$200,000 a year, and this is to be drawn from the Hawaiian customs receipts.

The rush to recruit the guard up to three regiments, with the assurance that the taxpayers of the Territory would not have to foot the additional bills, is said to be due to the Governor's desire to have a strong hand when the show-down comes at the national capital.

Hawaiian Colony Planned

Another plan of the Governor, according to the reports, is to secure authority by act of congress to withhold the lands of the Waimanalo plantation and the lands adjacent from homesteading under the general law, in order that a suitable place may be available to offer the Hawaiians, should they be found willing to "return to the land" and cease making their homes in the congested quarters of the city, in surroundings that are inimical to their health and where they are most subject to the tuberculosis that is exterminating the race.

The Waimanalo lease expires in 1918 and cannot be renewed under the present law except with the withdrawal clause, under the certain operations of which the plantation would soon disappear.

The Governor's hope is to see established at Waimanalo an ideal Hawaiian colony, that portion of the island being most adaptable for the purpose in view.

The main object of the Governor's trip, however, is in connection with the maintenance of the national guard and the coordinating of it with the national service. The "continental army" idea would not be applicable here, while the enrolment of the regular army, under partial pay, would, it is believed, work out splendidly.

All